

McCarthy Stung by 'Fascist No. 1' Label; Wants to Jail Witness Who Accused Him

Smarting with rage that he could not frighten or trap witness Harry Hyman, who had branded him "exhibit Number One of fascism in the United States," Sen. Joseph McCarthy has demanded that Attorney General Brownell throw Hyman into jail as a Smith Act victim. McCarthy made his demand for the political persecution of Hyman in a letter sent over the weekend to Brownell, GOP attorney general who recently tried to put the label of treason on former President Harry S. Truman.

In his letter, McCarthy cites the testimony of some sordid stool-pigeons who claimed that Hyman solicited them to join the party. In view of this McCarthy, tells Brownell, "it would appear that you might, after having your staff review the evidence, decide to submit this to a grand jury for the purpose of indictment under the Smith Act."

McCarthy had screamed again and again at Hyman, an insurance salesman, that he was a spy, but he could not cite a single piece of evidence to back up his slanderous claim made under Congressional immunity.

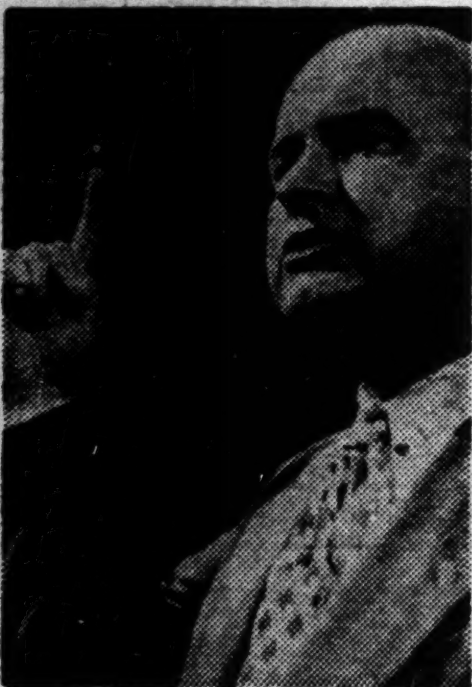
The slandered witness refused to be frightened by the fascist bullying of McCarthy and shot back: "I think you are exhibit number one of fascism coming to the United States."

McCarthy said that Hyman's many phone calls as a salesman proved the need for Brownell's proposal to legalize wire tapping (Continued on Page 6)

Wagner Meets Transit Union Leaders Today

Mayor-elect Robert Wagner and leaders of the CIO Transport Workers Union will meet at City Hall at 11 a.m. today to discuss Wagner's formula for avoiding a transit strike Jan. 1.

The meeting, called at the request of Michael J. Quill, TWU president and Matthew Quinan, TWU Local 100 president came after the union agreed to Wagner's proposal to submit the dispute be-



QUILL

tween the TWU and the Transit Authority to an impartial fact-finder.

The Transit Authority reluctantly agreed to the Wagner proposal with the reservation that it would not promise the final agreement would be retroactive to Jan. 1. The present "memorandum of understanding" between the Authority and the union expires at midnight Dec. 31.

Wagner had proposed retroactivity as the transit workers would otherwise be forced to work without a contract.

Meanwhile, the TWU announced Quill will report to the membership by television tomorrow (Tuesday) on WABD-TV at 9 p.m. following a union executive board meeting at which a course of action is expected to be mapped.

-briefs-

Recognition of China Forecast by Celler

Rep. Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn Democrat, predicted Saturday that the time would come when the U.S. would recognize People's China.

"We've recognized other Communist nations," he said. "We've even given them military aid."

Speaking on the "Campus Press Conference" program broadcast by WNYC, Celler declared that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's methods of investigation had done great harm to the prestige of the U.S. abroad.

Celler, who returned recently from a tour of Asia and the Middle East, reported an interview in which Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told him that "India wants to be an honest broker between the East and West without being committed to either side."

Sen. Kerr Asks \$700 Dependent Exemption

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. — Senator Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.) said yesterday he would ask Congress to increase personal and dependency exemptions from \$600 to \$700.

Kerr, a member of the tax-writing Senate Finance Committee, declared this tax relief was much needed by "low income groups."

The cut in revenue, he said, could be offset by holding corporate tax rates at current levels.

Under existing law, the corporate tax rate will drop 5 percent points, from 52 to 47 percent, next April 1.

U.S. to Use Britons in Bases in England

LONDON, Dec. 27. — Nearly 4,000 U.S. airmen will be replaced by British civilians in an economy drive that will shave some \$14,000,000 yearly from the cost of maintaining atomic bomber bases in Britain, U.S. Air Force officials said today.

Officials said it costs an estimated \$4,900 to ship a U.S. airman to Britain and maintain him here for a year, while the average salary of the British replacement will be about \$1,498.

Prague Union Asks Pardon for Nelson

The technology local of the Prague Chemical Institute, affiliated to the Czechoslovak Federation of Labor, has sent a message to Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania, urging a pardon for Steve Nelson, sentenced under the Pennsylvania "sedition" law to 20 years in jail.

A copy of the message was sent to the Provisional Committee to Free Steve Nelson, which released it here.

May Let Mossadegh Retire to Estate

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 27.—A government spokesman said today the Shah could commute former Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's sentence of three years in solitary confinement to three years banishment, perhaps to his estate 10 miles outside of Teheran.

A military court scheduled to hear Mossadegh's appeal gave him until tomorrow to pick counsel to present his case, the government spokesman said.

more briefs on page 3

Daily Worker

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British See No Bar To Soviet Proposal On Big 4 Parley

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Officials here today expected Britain, the U.S. and France to agree later this week to the Soviet proposal for a meeting of Big Four foreign ministers in Berlin on or after Jan. 25. A Foreign Office spokesman said the Soviet proposal "presents no major difficulties."

He said British officials were consulting with the U. S. and France through normal diplomatic channels about points raised in the Soviet note.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden studied the Soviet note at their country homes.

The western powers originally proposed Jan. 4 as the date for the Berlin meeting.

The Soviet suggestion that representatives of the western high commissioners in Germany agree on a suitable meeting place in Berlin was regarded in authoritative British quarters as "reasonable."

The quarters suggested the commissioners would meet soon to discuss the conference site.

The text of the Soviet note follows:

The Soviet Government takes into consideration the U. S. Government's agreement to the convocation of a conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the U. S. A., England, the USSR and France at Berlin.

The government of the USSR reaffirms the position which it set forth earlier on the question of the convocation of a conference of ministers of foreign affairs.

It views the importance of this conference in connection with the possibility of the achievement of a lessening of tension in international relations given appropriate desires on the part of all participants in the conference and in connection with the necessity of

assuring European security and eliminating the threat of the re-birth of German militarism.

The Soviet government takes note of the U. S. Government's agreement to discuss the question of the convocation of a conference of five powers with participation of the Chinese People's Republic, inasmuch as the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the five powers can naturally contribute in the highest measure to the settlement of international problems which have come to a head.

Taking into account the necessity for appropriate preparation for the conference of ministers of foreign affairs and also the importance of assuring the proper conditions for participation in this conference for all governments, the Soviet government considers the most suitable date for such conference Jan. 25, 1954, or any subsequent day.

As to the building where the above-mentioned conference should take place, it would appear expedient to decide this question by agreement among the represen-



EDEN

tatives of the high commissioners of the four powers in Berlin.

Similar notes have also been sent by the Soviet government to the governments of England and France.

Strike Deadline Set By ILA for Saturday

(See "World of Labor" on page 5)

The International Longshoremen's Association, declaring it had won a "clear cut victory" over the AFL in last week's election, has served notice on the shipowners to bargain for a new pact immediately or face a port-wide strike after next Saturday.

Capt. William V. Bradley, president of the ILA who made the announcement, warned that if the shipowners force a strike, they can be "sure it will be a good one."

Bradley said he has called the Atlantic Coast District Council of the ILA to a meeting at the union's headquarters tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. to lay plans for resumption of negotiations, and for a strike if no agreement is reached.

He expressed confidence that the ILA would be declared winner when the National Labor Relations Board disposes of the 4,405 challenged votes, most of which

(Continued on Page 3)

\$2,341 TO GO; CAN WE MAKE IT BY NEW YEAR?

No mail since Thursday, and so we open the week with the same \$2,341.38 still to go to complete our \$80,000 fund campaign as on that afternoon. We hope and expect it will be a fair bit less when we count today's returns.

We would urge that every reader take it on himself or herself to help us go over before the New Year by sending a dollar today! Among Thursday's letters not yet reported was one from two

Still to go as of Thursday — \$2,341.38
Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

12-year old girls from Chicago. They send \$5, and write: "Last Monday, Mr. Joseph Starobin talked to us and other (Continued on Page 6)

Frisco Terminal Jobs in Steep Drop, Says Union

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Warehousemen's Local 6 dispatchers on both sides of the Bay said last week that unemployment is snowballing and the hiring situation is the worst they have seen.

Both noted that hiring of women has come to a virtual standstill. Besides their own members coming to the hall for work, a growing number of men from other trades and unions show up daily looking for jobs, they said.

The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union has called for renewing trade with China in order to revive the maritime industry.

Joe Gomez, Local 6 dispatcher in Oakland since 1943, said: "We've got 300 unemployed right now. It's the first time I've seen it this way since I've been around."

"There's not one single job for women—they're really starving. We haven't dispatched more than three or four women in the last seven months."

"What is noticeable is the large number of men in the permanent houses; people who had 9 and 10 years seniority are being laid off."

FIVE KIDS—NO JOB

He said that the figure of 1,560 jobs dispatched in October dropped to 832 for November, and in many cases the jobs dispatched were only for one day, casual work on the terminals.

"We expect a seasonal drop, but nothing like this," said Gomez. "There are more unemployed who haven't plugged in."

Bill Lufrano, chief dispatcher for Local 6 in San Francisco, had a similar story:

"I've never seen anything like it. Only one job came in today, and 197 men were plugged in. We're feeling it here, and no one can tell me any different. Fifty to 75 men a day from other unions come here looking for work."

"One man who came down here actually had tears in his eyes—five kids and no job."

"Ever since the war in Korea

Local 3 Plan on Unemployment

HAMTRAMCK.—Last week's issue of Dodge Main News, organ of UAW Local 3, displays a "program of action to fight unemployment." This includes five points: Annual wage or 30-hour week, a public works program; extend unemployment benefits; lower income taxes on low income groups and stop decentralization.

Right now there are 12,000 laid-off Dodge workers.

In the Trim Unit column, reporter George S. Wilson notes that many members think a 30-hour week preferable at this time to the annual wage proposal, and suggests that panel discussions on the alternatives be held after delegates return from the Washington Conference on Unemployment.

Edith Fox suggests that the first job is to fight speedup which "in the face of the cut backs in the auto industry only serves to throw more people out into the streets."

She regards both 30 for 40 and the guaranteed annual wage as necessary, and urges that "the plan for the guaranteed annual wage be made open to our membership for our consideration and approval so that we are not confronted with a lengthy document at the last moment that might trade off half our already won gains."

folded jobs started going down. . . . It seems like you've got to have a war before you can get a job."

"In January, 1951," Lufrano continued, "when I came in here we had in the neighborhood of 450 out of work. In the middle of March we picked up and went full blast till the end of 1951. During that time we never had more than 50 unemployed."

"In 1952 it slowed down again for a month and a half and then we went full blast until the end of the year."

"About February 1953 we started to feel a slow down. Jobs were still plentiful, but not as good as in the past two years."

"Now it's at rock bottom—only one job out today."

LONGSHORE AID

Lufrano said jobs sent from the Longshoremen's hall when there were no members to fill them there, had helped a lot, but those jobs have slackened off. The normal total dispatch load of about 150 jobs a day has fallen off to about 20, mostly casual.

Total Local 6 jobs dispatched in November of this year was 1,400 compared to 2,048 in 1952. Last year for the month of November it was possible to dispatch 126 special permit members, and 801 work card men. This November, not even the book members were able to get out.

The number of warehousemen's jobs coming in this month have ranged from 1 to 36 daily.

STATE REPORTS

Unemployment has been felt so strongly in Alameda county, that the AFL East Bay Labor Journal is running a special column each week titled "Unemployment and Uncertainty."

The state department of industrial relations' division of labor statistics and research reported this week that the drop in employment is "greater than the usual seasonal decline at this time of the year. . . ."

"The number of workers in California dropped by nearly 55,000 between October and November."

It reported that manufacturing employment was 9,000 above last November, but did not mention the influx of new workers and the number of workers on short weeks or reduced shifts.

ABOLISH THE ATOM BOMB!

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

WITH THE PROSPECT of early talks among the big powers over the general matter of atomic energy, the American people have an urgent need to bear in mind two elementary considerations. On the extent to which this is done will depend the success or failure of the projected talks.

The first of these matters to pay attention to is that the talks must lay the basis for a ban upon the manufacture and use of the atombomb—both of the A- and H varieties. Unless this is done, the talks will not produce what the people want.

President Eisenhower's proposal that the various nations who possess the means of making fissionable materials shall set aside a certain amount of this stuff for the development of industrial power, is all very well in its way (if it is handled correctly); but this is not what the peoples of the world are worrying about in the field of atomic energy. What is troubling them is the growing deadly fear that some of these days their cities may be wiped out and tens of millions of people with them, by a shower of atomic bombs.

This is the deadly peril that the peoples want ended. And

this is what they will expect the projected talks of the powers to do. If it lifts the horrible fear of atomic warfare, by outlawing the atombomb, it will be an historic success. If it does not do this, the talks will be looked upon by the people as a defeat.

Under no circumstances will the peoples of the world, aroused by the fright of the atombomb, be satisfied with a substitute—the setting up of a picaresque "pool of fissionable material" for industrial power purposes, while the production of atombombs goes ahead feverishly.

THE SECOND vital consideration to bear in mind regarding the atom conference is that it can be made to have a constructive outcome only if the people insist upon this being done. It would be the gravest error to believe that the Eisenhower Administration will do anything voluntarily at the talks to alleviate or to remove the atombomb menace. Wall Street big business, of whom Eisenhower is the political representative, is orientating upon a perspective of the inevitability of war-of-atomic war. These were the ones who were brutally responsible for dropping the atombomb upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki; they were also ready to use the bomb on People's China, had they not been stopped by popular opposition, and their whole atomic policy has been, to maintain the U. S. atomic "monopoly," to keep the

"lead" this country now has in bomb production, and to defeat all attempts to abolish the atombomb. They are now feverishly stockpiling atombombs and building air bases all over the world in the definite expectation of eventually using them.

It was basically the mass pressure of the world peoples, who hate and dread the atombomb, that was responsible for the calling of the approaching big power conference. By the same token, it will be up to this mass peace pressure to compel the talks to abolish the atombomb.

If the matter is left to the tender mercies of the Eisenhower, Dulles, Lodge et al, then we can be sure that the proposed talks will come to nothing; that it will be a big disappointment for the world's people.

THE SITUATION is therefore clear. The masses of the people, especially the labor movement, the Negro people and their allies, should insist that the bomb be banned, by outlawing it directly and also by pledging the respective countries not to use it in case of war. This is the way for constructive action to be had at the coming big power conference—by strong mass pressure from the peace-loving people in this and other countries.

The bomb can, and must be banned. It will be, too, if the people demand it. Now is the time to wipe this terrible menace from the face of the earth.

Dodge Local Sets Up Unemployment Body

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., Dec. 27.—Beset by mass layoffs, the executive board of UAW Dodge Local 3 has established an unemployment committee.

Changing the laws to provide higher unemployment compensation or pressing for the guaranteed annual wage in 1955 will not solve our problems now. Something has got to be done immediately to help the thousands of laid-off workers in the Detroit area."

Most of the department columns in the local's paper deal with the cruelty of unemployment this Christmas season, Jim Austin, reporter for the Final Assembly Unit, notes a hopeful sign:

"During these trying days," he reports, "I have seen a new awareness of union around the plant. People are not giving in to supervision pressure and threats. There is a more unified approach to the problems of speed-up, double-up, shut-up, sweep-up, stand-up, which are the formen's special to annoy people in our unit. Instead of wasting time arguing, our members are now using the facilities available to them under our union contract. This is a very favorable sign. It signifies a return to solid unionism in our local."

Trim Unit reporter George S. Wilson, writes in a "Letter to Santa": "Because we are Americans we feel that we have a right to a job, a decent income and the privilege of talking back to our supervisor. That is why we joined the union."

Writing of the cheerless prospects for those laid off, Alfred J. MacNeil of the Paint Unit, comments:

"We can blame ourselves to a certain degree for our predicament. Perhaps if we had worked just a little bit harder before the general elections we would have people in the government of our country who would be desirous of doing a little something for the common man, be it in taxes, unemployment insurance or assured wages for the year."

Ask Michigan Governor Name Negro Judge



WILLIAMS

DETROIT.—Gov. Williams was urged last week to appoint a Negro to the vacant Common Pleas bench. The request was made by representatives of the Wolverine Bar Association—attorneys Joseph E. Craigen, Harold Bledsoe, George Crockett and Ernest Richards.

"Inasmuch as all other groups have been represented," they said, "a qualified and capable Negro lawyer should be appointed to the vacancy."

The Pittsburgh Courier last week supported this proposal editorially.

The New Congress Session and the FEPC Fight

By PAUL MERCER

A NEW PERIOD of sharp legislative struggles will begin when Congress reconvenes on Jan. 6. These struggles will test the fighting capacity of the rising peoples' opposition to the policies of the Eisenhower Administration. The outcome of these struggles will influence decisively the course of the '54 Congressional elections.

Labor and its chief allies, the Negro people and the farmers, need to advance a people's legislative program in the new session of Congress. The Eisenhower policies are policies of war, depression and the embracing of McCarthyism. The people should fight for a program of peace, jobs and democratic

rights.

A vital element in such a program must be the renewed demand for civil rights legislation and specifically for a federal FEPC with enforcement powers.

THERE CAN be no doubt that the Negro people are a major factor in the growing anti-Administration movement revealed in the Nov. 3 elections. Events have confirmed the fears that led them to oppose Eisenhower in 1952. Jim-crowed and segregated, they bear the special brunt of the Big Business Administration's attack on labor's living standards. They see the Eisenhower-Dixiecrat alliance symbolized in Eisenhower's choice of Byrnes as American delegate to the UN. They

see the Administration openly resort to McCarthyism, while Dixiecrat Governor Shivers confers the title of "honorary" Texan on McCarthy.

At the same time, the anti-Administration trend among the Negro people is being held back by two things. In the first place, Eisenhower is seeking to dissipate this opposition by demagogic steps in such fields as discrimination or segregation in government employment, the armed services and in the District of Columbia.

In the second place, the Stevenson Democratic leadership is betraying the civil rights struggle in order to appease the Dixiecrats. And the labor-influenced Democrats generally are abandoning the struggle

with the "argument" that nothing can be done in the new session of Congress—and besides the aims of FEC are being "achieved" through voluntary action.

IT IS THIS situation which makes it possible for Walter White, for example, to tell an Alabama audience of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"While the Eisenhower Administration has failed to live up to his campaign promises on labor and farm programs, it has, by and large, adhered to its pre-election pledges in the field of civil rights."

The struggle in Congress for

(Continued on Page 4)

Dewey Moves To Delay ILA Certification

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, in an obvious effort to prevent the International Longshoremen's Association from getting NLRB certification announced he was making an investigation of "misconduct" on the waterfront during the recent balloting.

He has requested reports from police authorities with the view of possibly presenting evidence to the NLRB for nullification of the balloting. Dewey said he received reports that gangsters and hoodlums were near the polling places, and that the old ILA was trying to "coerce" the NLRB into a "hasty certification."

Dock

(Continued from Page 1)

were made by the AFL in an effort to eliminate pro-ILA votes. On that ground, it appeared hardly likely that the 1,492 margin by which the independent union won would be affected downward.

Bradley said that while formal signing of a new pact requires first a formal certification of the victorious union, there is no requirement for such certification to begin negotiating.

The strike deadline, on Christmas eve after expiration of an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction, was postponed by Bradley for 10 days because of the uncertainty of the NLRB result. But after next Saturday, he warned, the port will be struck if there is no contract.

Bradley also held out an inducement to the shipowners to negotiate with the ILA with an offer of a strong no-strike provision in the contract to bar "wildcat" stoppages. He said he would personally withdraw the charter of any ILA local that engages in alleged "wildcat" stoppages.

The demand by the shipowners for a port czar with authority to arbitrate issues and penalize workers for participating in "unauthorized" stoppages was one of the shipowner demands that stumped a settlement and brought the strike three months ago.

Bradley also issued a warning to the 17,569 longshoremen who voted for the AFL to "come along with us" after certification or they may be squeezed out of work on the waterfront. He said there are "10,000 too many" dock workers in the port.

Bradley pledged a "cleanup" campaign in the union, but was not specific on just what people were his target.

He was fulsome in praise of John L. Lewis for support of the ILA. "Lewis," he said, "has done a magnificent job for the UMW. I hope that he may do the same job for the ILA and all labor."

Bradley lashed out at George Meany, president of the AFL, who heads the AFL committee in charge of the New York waterfront drive. Assailing Meany for attacking racketeering in the ILA, Bradley said, "This is the man—and mark this well—who points the finger of accusation while his own closets cannot stand the light of day. Who is Mr. Meany? Where is Mr. Meany from? Who were his associates? Has Mr. Meany cleaned his own house?"

He also charged that Meany "is the man who secretly agreed to the bi-state (waterfront) law rather than allow a free election."

Report New High in Yule Traffic Deaths

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Christmas holiday fatalities climbed over the 500 mark today, and the traffic toll was expected to spurt sharply as home-bound motorists jammed the nation's highways.

A survey showed a total of 552 accidental deaths since 8 p.m. Thursday.

CIO WITHDRAWS CHARTER FROM DISTRIBUTIVE UNION

The CIO has withdrawn the charter of affiliation of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, effective New Year's Day.

The union, after nearly two years of negotiations for CIO affiliation, was admitted into the CIO last May on the basis of a plan that would merge it with the CIO's United Retail and Wholesale Workers and the Department Store Workers. The latter union comprises only Macy's employees.

No explanation was given for the sudden withdrawal of the charter. There were reports, however, that death several months ago of Irving Simon, president of the United Retail Workers, affected the merger plan. With the United claiming jurisdiction in the field, the CIO's leaders now say there can be no two unions in the same field.

Arthur Osman, president of the DPOW conferred with Walter Reuther in Detroit last week, but no details of the meeting were made public.

According to reports, the refusal of the leaders of the DPOW to drop the fifth amendment (possible self-incrimination) when questioned on Communist membership has cooled Reuther toward the Osman group. First indications of that came during the early stages of the Hearn Department Store strike when the company conducted a vicious McCarthyite ad campaign against the DPOW, with the charge of Communism frequently thrown at the union's leaders because they invoked the fifth amendment.

Reuther was reported to have said, when confronted with those ads that he didn't know they invoked the fifth amendment. The DPOW eventually left the Hearn situation to the state and city CIO, but no settlement came out of it.

A similar situation developed in Port Arthur, Tex., where the DPOW as a CIO affiliate, launched an organizing drive of retail and eating establishments. A red-baiting spree was launched against the union along the Hearn pattern. After several weeks of strike, the CIO of Texas took over with a new CIO charter for a local taking jurisdiction and the DPOW abandoned the field.

The CIO's coolness to DPOW was indicated at the recent convention in Cleveland, when the union's delegates were not even seated and no explanation was given.

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Rhee, Chiang Yell Against Letting Gls Come Home

The Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee cliques expressed their fears yesterday over the plan to withdraw two American divisions from Korea, as announced by President Eisenhower.

The Chiang clique denounced the plan on the ground that it might lead to less American military aid to the Formosa group, which has been living mostly on dollars taken from American taxpayers.

Chiang two days ago tried to show he was worth the hundreds of millions of American dollar flowing into his coffers by promising to invade the Chinese mainland in 1954. This is a hopeless task, all military experts agree, since Chiang is hated everywhere on the mainland.

Chiang's advisers have openly boasted that he will have the help of American ships and planes in such an invasion.

The Chiang clique fears that it will face an exposure of its fraudulent claims if more American troops are withdrawn. It is no secret that the Chiang group has been counting on a war between China and the U. S., which it sees as growing more difficult to provoke.

The Rhee clique, through its foreign minister Pyun Yung, expressed its sharp anger at the withdrawal. Yung said American troops should remain indefinitely in Korea until they can allegedly be replaced by South Korean armies. Actually, the Rhee clique knows it could not last long without the backing of outside armies.

Wagner Makes Appointments

Mayor-elect Robert F. Wagner, Jr., filled out his new administration over the weekend with the appointment of Edward F. Cavanagh, presently Commissioner of Marine and Aviation as Fire Commissioner.

The Marine and Aviation post went to Vincent A. G. O'Connor, presently affiliated with District Attorney Frank Hogan.

Wagner also announced the appointment of holdovers Dr. Henry L. McCarthy as Commissioner of Welfare, T. T. Wiley as Commissioner of Traffic, and Dr. Leonard Greenberg as Commissioner of Air Pollution Control.

Wagner, on Friday, appointed former U. S. Attorney Francis W. H. Adams as Police Commissioner, to replace George P. Monaghan.

Warren Moscow, now Commissioner of Borough Works and Nelson Seitel, now executive assistant to the Manhattan Borough President were named as assistant to the mayor.

Wagner also renamed Anthony Masciarelli as Commissioner of Markets and Edward T. McCaffrey as Commissioner of Licenses.

Clare Booth Luce Here for Holidays

Clare Booth Luce, U. S. Ambassador to Italy, returned home by plane yesterday for a holiday celebration with her husband, publisher Henry R. Luce.

NMU LAUNCHES PROBE OF MEMBERSHIP BOOK RACKET

The national office of the CIO National Maritime Union took direct charge of the New York Port headquarters of the union over the weekend when it was disclosed that a membership book selling racket was in operation here.

Joseph Curran, president of the union, said John B. McDougal, vice-president, was named to take charge of the port of New York and supersede John T. Hunt, the port agent.

It was reported that the district attorney's office, called in at the union's request, was investigating charges that union books were selling at up to \$300 each.

This is the second time since 1950 that a book-selling racket was discovered in the NMU. Earlier two paid union officials were

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CURRAN

Lions Edge Cleveland 17-16 To Retain Pro Grid Title

DETROIT, Dec. 27.—The Detroit Lions clung to their professional football championship here today, edging out the Cleveland Browns 17-16 in a gruelling battle on a muddy field before 54,577 fans and millions who viewed the game on a coast to coast television hookup.

It was the second straight year the Lions had tipped the Browns in the pro "World Series." veteran Browns, who led 16-10 in the third quarter, were held to two minutes and 10 seconds of the game remaining, when Lion quarterback Bobby Layne connected with end Doran for a 37-yard touchdown heave and Doak Walker converted for the thrilling victory.

But it was a well merited triumph for Detroit, which today had much the better pass attack going for them as Layne out-pitched the Browns' Otto Graham by a wide margin when it counted. The Browns made a game of it on the bruising quality of their defense, the hard running of full-back Jagade and the toe of the incomparable Lou Groza, who booted field goals from the 13, 15 and 43, the latter an amazing effort from a side angle which made the score 16-10 in the final minutes.

But Layne was not to be denied. After the ensuing kickoff into the end zone, he launched a series of passes which carried to the Brown 37, had Doak Walker drop a touchdown heave at the 19, and then led Doran perfectly as the lanky end got past the Cleveland secondary and took the ball in full stride to race over untouched.

Crew of 43 Saved from 4 Lifeboats In Atlantic as Freighter Sinks

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—A Finnish freighter and a U.S. military ship fought mountainous North Atlantic seas today to rescue 43 crew members from lifeboats to which they had clung for as long as 11 hours after their freighter snapped in two in a vicious storm. All

members of the crew of the lost Swedish freighter Oklahoma were rescued by 3 a.m. as near gale-force winds lashed the ice cold Atlantic 360 miles northeast of Argentina, Newfoundland.

The rescue was carried out by the U. S. Sea Transport Service refrigerator ship Blue Jacket and the Finnish freighter Orion. Within 11 hours after the Oklahoma had broken up, all hands had been saved, 36 aboard the Blue Jacket

and seven aboard the Orion. During the tortuous hours that they rode huge swells and huddled in the buffeting winds, the Oklahoma crew members had sent up flares. The luxury French liner Ile de France sailed through the area, but was too far away to help.

But the Blue Jacket and the Orion were not far away. They picked up the distress signals sent out before the Oklahoma sank, and then sighted the flares.

As winds of 35 to 46 miles an hour whistled through the night, the two ships pulled the survivors to safety from four lifeboats.

The Blue Jacket resumed its voyage to Copenhagen from New York, and the Orion continued its course to Sweden.

World of Labor

by George Morris



The Waterfront Vote and After

FROM THE LOOKS of things at this writing the old International Longshoremen's Association has won the collective bargaining election in the port of New York although the NLRB must still pass on 4,405 challenged ballots. It is hardly likely, however, that the pro-ILA margin of 1,492 (9,080 to 7,568) of the ballots counted can be reduced because the bulk of the ballots in question were pro-ILA challenged by the AFL. An AFL spokesman conceded Friday that there is no chance of upsetting the result.

But the balloting does not spell the end of the struggle. The AFL announced it will protest the ballot and hold up certification through lengthy procedures before the NLRB disputing the ILA's claim to being a union. Rather strange that the AFL after tolerating and defending for decades "King" Joe Ryan and the racketeering gangsterism and every conceivable form of corruption that ran wild under him in the ILA, has suddenly assumed a holier-than-thou attitude and even challenges the ILA's right to recognition as a union and have its name on an NLRB ballot. It would seem from this line of argument that gangsterism under an AFL label is alright. But when the same union is expelled by the AFL then the organization and the workers in it lose even the right to being called a

union.

The AFL, it appears has considerable support for its position from forces in the anti-labor camp. The New York Times demands that no technicality be overlooked to deny the ILA certification. Governor Dewey, the New York State Crime Commission and some spokesmen for the national administration have given forth angry sounds over the prospect that the old ILA will still remain the union.

THE BIG MINORITY vote for the AFL was a surprise to many. The AFL's failures and stupidities were so glaring in the final weeks of the campaign that the trend was clearly in the direction of the ILA. When John L. Lewis threw his support to the ILA, the belief was widespread that the ILA would win by a heavy margin. It is apparent now, however, that Lewis' support, announced only a couple of days before the balloting, did not come in time to have much of an effect on the already frozen lineup.

The most important factor to the AFL's advantage was the gangsterism and racketeering issue. The AFL staked the outcome on that issue. The size of its vote should show that the longshoremen want to get rid of gangsterism. The majority for the ILA was not a "pro-gangsterism" vote but was undoubtedly influenced strongly by the

fact that the workers regard the the government hiring hall and AFL policy of cooperation with registration system as an even more serious menace than the evils they have lived with for many years. Moreover, the longshoremen saw since the expulsion of the ILA the emergence of new gangs of white-capped "goons" on the waterfront working in support of the new AFL union. This did not encourage confidence in the new union.

However we may view past events, as things stand the AFL does not intend to submit to a majority decision and permit the longshoremen to reunite their ranks and turn full strength against the shipowners. The AFL announced it intends to keep up the division and strife among the workers. The AFL's leaders are apparently encouraged by forces in the state and national administrations to believe certification of the ILA as the bargaining agent can be blocked or nullified.

THIS is an irresponsible position for an organization to take

(Continued on Page 8)



RYAN

Congress and the Struggle for FEPC

(Continued from Page 2)

a federal FEPC provides a key to advancing the fight against job discrimination in this period of approaching economic crisis. It also is a key to dispelling and exposing civil rights demagoguery.

The Administration strategy is to divert attention from FEPC legislation to executive action. To meet this strategy requires a two-fold fight. Eisenhower must be pressed for more vigorous executive action and full use must be made of every opportunity for struggle which arises. At the same time, he must be told that this is no substitute for a federal FEPC as the major weapon against job discrimination. He must be urged to include FEPC legislation in the Administration program for the coming session of Congress.

The struggle for a federal FEPC is likewise a key to halting Stevenson's appeasement of the Dixiecrats and influencing the fight on issues within the Democratic Party.

THE STEVENSON strategy is to drop FEPC under the pretext of restoring party unity. The labor, liberal and Negro forces in the Democratic Party should be advised that their positions will be gravely weakened if they fail to challenge this surrender to the Dixiecrats. They should insist that the Democratic Party redeem its civil rights pledges by launching a real fight for FEPC in the new session of Congress.

Thus, the struggle for a national FEPC is essential to strengthening the anti-Administration trend among the Negro people, consolidating the labor-Negro alliance, and enhancing the prospects for peoples' victories against reaction in the '54 elections.

Such a struggle, however, is not being unfolded at the present time. As a result, Senator Ives can report a disappointing response to his invitations to appear at FEPC hearings scheduled for Jan. 12-21 by his Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Both the AFL and CIO have requested time. But neither the unions nor the Negro peoples' organizations are rallying support for a mass campaign.

This is not to say that there is no activity on FEPC. The United Steelworkers CIO, for example, recently held an all-day session of their Committee on Civil Rights, attended by staff members from all districts.

A number of important decisions were made. Local unions are to set up FEP committees. They are to initiate community FEP councils of labor, church, fraternal, civic and veterans' organizations to work for enforceable local FEP measures. Steelworker representatives are to activate "state committees for FEP... In preparation for the 1954 Congressional and State Legislature elections." The national union pledges to "cooperate with other legitimate national organizations and committees which are working for FEP legislation."

IT IS THEREFORE all the more unfortunate that the struggle in the coming session of Congress was written off by William Lavelle, assistant legislative of the Steelworkers, with these words:

"As long as Rule 22 (filibuster) remains, civil rights legislation is stymied and it is our hope that you will give consideration to aiding in the important duty of working for FEP legislation at the state and



STEVENSON

local level since we cannot expect much action from the federal government."

This attitude prevails generally in labor and other circles. But it is unsound.

It is indeed important to work for state and local FEP laws. But the local fight is seriously weakened if the national fight is given up.

This is borne out by the report, presented to the same meeting, that FEP bills were killed in 1953 in the five major states of California, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania. Local fights are essential but they cannot replace the national.

It is true that Rule 22 is a serious obstacle. But it will never be overcome if the national struggle for FEPC is abandoned. Filibusters cannot be fought in a vacuum but only in the context of a mass fight on issues of urgent concern. To make the amending of Rule 22 a precondition is to give up not only on FEPC but on the amendment as well.

Finally a serious struggle in the present Congress is required in order to make job discrimination a real issue in the '54 election. Waiting for '54 will simply play into the hands of those in both major parties who wish to bury the issue altogether.

It is necessary to renew the fight for federal FEPC legislation with enforcement powers as a central feature of the growing movement of opposition to the Administration in Congress and the '54 elections. A mass campaign needs to be unfolded in the labor and peoples' organizations along the following lines:

- Call upon Eisenhower to include FEPC legislation in his State of the Union Message and in the Administration program for the coming session.
- Insist that the Democratic Party in Congress give full support to this measure.
- Organize participation in the Jan. 12-21 Senate FEPC hearings.
- Help carry out such actions as the mass Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington, proposed by the NAACP 1953 Convention.

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Beria And Soviet Justice

CIRCLES trying to turn the Beria case into grist for the cold war will ignore the charges against Beria and his six associates, but seize on the fact that they were convicted and sentenced by the Supreme Court in closed session.

They say Beria's "secret" trial exposes the lack of justice in a Socialist state and reveals its police character.

They said the same thing of Zinoviev, whose trial was public. Of Tukhachevsky, whose trial was closed. Of Pyatakov and Bukharin and Rajk and Slansky, whose trials were public.

They want it both ways. To them, the lack of justice in a Socialist state and its police character are "exposed" by both kinds of trial, closed and public.

WHAT IF THERE had been no trial for Beria? What if Beria and his associates had simply been arrested and shot?

Would the verdict of the cold war propagandists be different? Of course not. In that case they would have repeated the same slander, and merely added: "See, not even a trial!"

But the fact is that Beria and his associates had a trial, and the benefit of a thorough, methodical investigation which is mandatory under Soviet law for all accused persons.

The Moscow doctors whom Beria and his co-defendants tried to frame never came to trial: the mandatory Soviet investigation discovered no evi-

dence to support the charges against them. They were freed and all their rights restored, publicly, so that the entire country would know.

Not so with Beria and the others; the investigation unearthed the evidence that convicted them.

There is something in this which the cold war propagandists miss. They like to compare our kind of justice with Socialist justice, smug in the conceit that Socialist justice cannot bear comparison.

The CIO's James Carey, for instance, had the temerity to challenge the Soviet Embassy in Washington to conduct Beria's trial in the way our government conducted the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

But though Socialist justice and capitalist justice stand on two different levels, and are no more to be compared than are water and rock, a principal difference is evident: in the Beria case, the government undertook an investigation to establish the truth of the charges; in the Rosenberg case, the government undertook measures to establish the appearance of truth for charges which were not based on a single piece of genuine evidence, but solely on the unsupported word of a self-confessed pilferer of army materials, David Greenglass.

Contrary to the public impression, the Supreme Court in the United States never dared

to take a look at the actual trial of the Rosenbergs and the alleged evidence on which they were convicted! They died completely innocent!

The difference indicates two things: first, that individual liberty and individual rights are of greater concern to the Socialist state than to the capitalist state; and second, that the Soviet method, more than the capitalist method, adheres to the juridical principle that an accused person is deemed innocent until proven guilty.

ONLY ONE POSSIBLE outcome of the Beria affair, it seems to me, would have pleased the cold war crowd.

This is the possibility that no trial or even arrest of Beria and his associates would have occurred.

That possibility might have materialized—though it is hard even to imagine it doing so—if Beria had not been found out, if the Soviet Government had not discovered his crimes in time, and if Beria had succeeded in using the police apparatus to seize control of the government and restore profit-making throughout the Soviet Union.

Then, indeed, the cold war babblers would sing a different tune.

Then the Soviet Union would truly be a police state, but to the babblers it would be a "true democracy," a pillar of the "free world," as the police state regimes of Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek, Premier Zahedin and General Franco have become pillars of the "free world."

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LEAVING KOREA

TWO AMERICAN ARMY divisions will soon be withdrawn from Korea.

The Syngman Rhee crowd naturally, is howling in rage.

Nothing pleases the Rhee crowd more than to see American blood flowing on to the soil of Korea, while American dollars flow into the pockets of the Rhee dictatorship.

But the pressure here at home for peace is too strong to be ignored.

It is hard for the American people to understand why American GIs have to be anywhere but in the United States.

In fact, it is very difficult for the average American to understand just why his boy has to be in the army altogether. It is obvious that not a single Socialist nation has the slightest designs against us.

If past experience is to be our guide, our national peril comes from the West German Nazis and the Tokio Pearl Harbor militarists—whom Washington is trying so hard to rearm!

IN ORDERING the GIs home, President Eisenhower waved the atombomb again. As the papers put it, he "warned Reds against renewed war." Whom does he think he is kidding? It was the Rhee mob, backed by Dulles, which started the Korean war in the first place. It was the "reds" who tried to get a truce from the very first day of the war. The peril of more war in Korea comes solely from Rhee and his backers in the U. S. A.

The "menace" that comes from "the reds" is their insistence that the world can have peace, that two different social systems can live side by side peacefully. In Vietnam, for example, it is "the reds" who propose the end of the war by negotiating. It is Washington which is twisting France's arm to keep her fighting in Asia against her will. Moscow was never scared by the A-bomb talk before, and it surely won't be now.

As for the atombomb, and other atomic weapons, it is "the reds" who are speaking for sanity and security when they propose that all powers pledge not to use atomic weapons. This isn't because they are "inferior" to us in such weapons, we may be sure.

The Soviet Union urges, again and again, a system of strict UN inspection (about which the whole press here is lying its head off) to guarantee an A-bomb ban.

It makes the common sense plea that every power, including itself, vow to humanity that it will not use atomic weapons.

America has pledged never to use poison gas, unless it is attacked with poison gas first. Why can't we do the same with germ warfare and atomic bombs? The pledge worked with poison gas; it would act as a brake on any aggressor using atomic bombs.

Moscow has just renewed its suggestion to Washington that both join in pledging not to use their A-bomb. Such a pledge would start the New Year off with a wonderful hope for strengthening the peace that has already been won, despite all the McCarthyite madmen hungry for blood—and war profit.

We ought to get all our boys out of Korea and Europe and Asia, just as we ought to help defend America by vowing not to be the first to use atomic weapons.

AMNESTY - GOOD FOR U.S.

THE MAN WHO tried to murder Togliatti, Italian Communist leader, has just been amnestied. He served less than half of his 13-year sentence.

Scores of Nazis and war criminals have been amnestied this week in West Germany by agreement with the Eisenhower administration.

Yet in our country, innocent men and women languish in prison under the Smith Act and "sedition" acts. A mother—Mrs. Regina Frankfeld—is kept from her children under the Smith Act. She never committed any crime; she merely had "forbidden thoughts." Jim Dolsen, aged 68, gets 20 years for "seditious writings" in Pennsylvania.

We urge our readers and friends to continue to send messages to the White House urging amnesty for all Smith Act political prisoners. We believe all thoughtful citizens will join them in this plea for simple decency against hysteria. Amnesty will help democracy.

Soviet Supreme Court's Finding In the Case of Beria and Six Aides

MOSCOW.

Following is the text of the finding of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union, the sentence and notice of execution of Lavrenti P. Beria, former Minister of Internal Affairs, and his six co-defendants, as published in Moscow newspapers:

FROM DEC. 18 to 23 a special session of the Supreme Court of the USSR, including chairman of the special session, Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev and the following members: N. M. Shvernik, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; E. L. Zeiden, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR; General of the Army K. S. Moskalenko; N. A. Mikhailov, secretary of the Moscow provincial committee; M. I. Kushava, chairman of the Council of Trade Unions of Georgia; L. A. Gromov, chairman of the Moscow City Court and K. F. Lunev, First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR, considered in a closed court committee, under statutes established by the law of Dec. 1, 1934, the criminal case of accusations against L. P. Beria and others.

In accordance with the criminal indictment, Beria was handed over to the court and accused of crimes covered by Articles 58-1 (B) 58-8 58-13 and 58-11 of the Criminal Code of the R. S.F.S.R. (Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic).

With him were handed over to the court, V. N. Merulov, V. G. Dekanozov, B. B. Kobulov, S. A. Goglidze, P. Y. Meshik and L. E. Vlodzimirsky who were accused of crimes covered by Articles 58-1 (C) 58-8 58-11 of the Criminal Code of the R. S.F.S.R.

THE COURT investigations completely confirmed the evidence of the preliminary investigations and accusations placed against all the accused that were laid down in the prosecutor's indictment. The court established that, having betrayed the Motherland and acting in the interests of foreign capital, the accused Beria set up a treacherous group of conspirators hostile to the Soviet state in which the following people connected with Beria in the course of many years joined in criminal activities—Merkulov, Dekanozov, Kobulov, Goglidze, Meshik, and Vlodzimirsky.

The conspirators intended as their criminal aim to use the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs against the Communist Party in the Government of the USSR, to place the Ministry of Internal Affairs above the Party and the Government for the purpose of seizing power, for the liquidation of the working peasantry, for the restoration of capitalism and the restoration of the control of the bourgeoisie.

The court established that the beginning of the criminal treasonable activity of L. P. Beria and the establishment by him of secret connections with foreign intelligence services went back to the time of the civil war when, in 1919, L. P. Beria, while in Baku, committed treason, having occupied the post of secret agent in the intelligence services of the counter-revolutionary Mussavat Government in Azerbaijan, which acted under the control of British intelligence organs.

In 1920, L. P. Beria, while in Georgia, again committed treason by establishing secret connections with the police of the Georgian Menshevik Government, which was also affiliated to a section of the British intelligence service.

In the following years up to



MARSHAL IVAN KONEV (right), when he was commander of the First Ukrainian Front in World War II, shown with Marshal Pavel Rotmistrov of the tank force at a front line observation post. Marshal Konev was chairman of the special session of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union that tried Lavrenti Beria and his six aides.

his arrest, L. P. Beria continued and extended his secret connections with foreign intelligence services.

IN THE COURSE of many years, L. P. Beria and his accomplices carefully concealed and camouflaged their hostile activity.

After the death of J. V. Stalin, staking their hopes on a general activation of reactionary imperialist forces against the Soviet state, L. P. Beria began an intensified action for the realization of anti-Soviet, treacherous plans that permitted, within a short period, the exposure of L. P. Beria and allowed putting a stop to their criminal activities.

Having become Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR in March, 1953, the accused L. P. Beria was preparing to seize power and began stepping up the promotion of participants in his conspiratorial group to leading posts in the central apparatus of the Ministry, as well as in its local organs.

L. P. Beria and his accomplices persecuted all honest workers of the ministry who refused to fulfill the criminal orders of the conspirators.

IN HIS ANTI-SOVIET treacherous aims, L. P. Beria and his accomplices carried out a number of criminal measures to activate remnants of the bourgeois nationalist elements in the union republics, to sow hostility between the peoples of the USSR and in the first place, to undermine the friendship of the peoples of the USSR for the great Russian people.

Acting as the worst enemy of the Soviet people, the accused L. P. Beria, with the aim of creating food difficulties in our country, sabotaged and hindered the carrying out of the most important measures of the Party and the Government that were directed toward the raising of the economy of collective and state farms and the steady raising of the well-being of the Soviet Union.

It is established that in the concealing and masking of their criminal activities, the accused L. P. Beria and his accomplices committed terrorist acts against the people who they feared would expose them.

As one of the main methods of criminal activity, the conspirators chose slander, intrigue, and various provocations against the honest party and Soviet workers who stood in the way of the hostile and treacherous plans of

L. P. Beria and his accomplices and prevented them from achieving power.

THE COURT established that the accused, L. P. Beria, V. N. Merkulov, V. G. Dekanozov, B. Z. Kobulov, S. A. Goglidze, P. Y. Meshik and L. E. Vlodzimirsky, using their position in the organs of the Ministers of Internal Affairs and State Security, committed a number of serious crimes with the aim of destroying honest personnel, loyal to the cause of the Communist Party and the Soviet cause.

The court also established the crimes committed by L. P. Beria that testified to his deep moral corruption and the facts of the criminal selfish action and abuse of power made by Beria.

The guilt of all the accused in the indictment presented to them was fully proved in court by genuine documentary data, personal notes of the accused and evidence of numerous witnesses.

Exposed by the evidence, the accused L. P. Beria, V. N. Merkulov, V. G. Dekanozov, B. Z. Kobulov, S. A. Goglidze, P. Y. Meshik, and L. E. Vlodzimirsky confirmed the evidence given by them at the preliminary investigation and in court again admitted themselves guilty of committing a series of serious crimes against the state.

THE SPECIAL JUDICIAL commission of the Supreme Court of the USSR established the guilt of the accused L. P. Beria of high treason; the organization of anti-Soviet plotting groups with the aim of seizing power and restoring the rule of bourgeoisie; of committing terrorist acts against political leaders loyal to the Communist Party and to the people of the Soviet Union; of waging an active fight against the revolutionary class movement in Baku in 1919, when Beria occupied the post of secret agent in the intelligence service of the counter-revolutionary Mussavat government in Azerbaijan, and there established ties with foreign intelligence and afterwards continued and expanded his secret criminal ties with foreign intelligence services up to the moment of his exposure and arrest; that is, of crimes covered by Articles 59-1 (B), 58-8, 58-13, 58-11 of the Criminal Code of the R. S.F.S.R.

The court established the guilt of the accused Merkulov, Dekanozov, Kobulov, Goglidze, Meshik, and Vlodzimirsky.

(Continued on Page 8)

Times Admits Error in Text Of Soviet Note

The New York Times acknowledged Saturday that an error had been made in the text it printed of the Soviet reply to President Eisenhower's proposal for an atomic energy pool. The error, the Times reported, had been pointed out Friday by Georgi N. Zarubin, Soviet Ambassador to the U.S., in a letter to that newspaper.

Zarubin described as "a distortion" a section of the unofficial text printed in the Times that read: "The international control of atomic weapons would suit the aggressive forces." He said the language of this sentence in the statement of the Soviet Government actually read:

"International sanctioning of the production of atomic weapons would play into the hands of aggressive forces."

The text of the Soviet statement, printed by the Times had been broadcast in Russian by the Moscow radio, picked up and translated by British Broadcasting Corporation monitors in London, and distributed by the Associated Press, it was stated by the AP. In relaying the text, the wire service added, it erroneously said it had come from Tass, the official news agency. A recheck showed it had been supplied by BBC, the AP said.

The Associated Press said further that when BBC was informed in London of the Ambassador's letter, it had played back a recording of the original Moscow broadcast and found that Zarubin's version was correct. When the official English version became available, BBC issued a correction, the AP added.

Following is Zarubin's letter to the New York Times:

"In the text of the statement of the Soviet Government concerning the speech of President Eisenhower of Dec. 8, 1953, which was published in the New York Times on Dec. 22, there is a distortion in the following paragraph:

"If the agreement between the states amounts to the allocation for peaceful aims of only some small proportion of atomic material while the production of atomic weapons is unrestricted in the future, then such an international agreement will directly sanction the production of atomic weapons. The international control of atomic weapons would suit the aggressive forces. Such a state of affairs would not only fail to assist the reaching of an agreement on the banning of atomic weapons but, on the contrary, would be a new obstacle to the achievement of the

above-mentioned agreement."

"The actual text of this paragraph in the statement of the Soviet Government reads as follows:

"If agreement between the states is reduced to the fact that only some small part of atomic material is allocated for peaceful purposes while production of atomic weapons will continue not to be restricted in any way, then this international agreement would actually sanction the production of atomic weapons. International sanctioning of the production of atomic weapons 'would play into the hands of aggressive forces. Such a state of affairs, far from facilitating the attainment of agreement on the prohibition of atomic weapons, would, on the contrary, constitute a new obstacle in the way of reaching such agreement'."

The text of the Soviet statement, as printed last Thursday in the Daily Worker, was correct, and did not contain the error made in the text printed by the Times.

NMU

(Continued from Page 3)
caught as operators and were convicted.

It is reported that the D.A. is examining the applications of more than 1,000 new members admitted into the NMU during the past year.

Meanwhile, it was learned that a case was in the making that may affect the union's hiring hall, as about a score of seamen brought charges against the NMU before the National Labor Relations Board on ground of discrimination in hiring by denial of NMU membership. They claim discrimination in shipping on the ground that preference is given to others on ground of seniority.

This can develop into a Taft-Hartley case against the NMU on the ground that non-members are denied a right to ship. There is suspicion that the shipowners are inspiring the action.

The book-selling racket was made possible when the NMU gave permit cards to those who wanted to accept openings rejected by members who were in line for them.

The book-sellers collected their fees for a book and told the buyer to watch the Pilot, the union's organ, for the appearance of their name for a job. That worked while shipping was plentiful and permit cards were issued. But when shipping slowed and the union stopped the permit cards, many book purchasers discovered they were swindled.

Curran said the investigation was on the union's initiative, and was made possible by the offer of affidavits from some of the victims.

Sports

(Continued from Page 3)
ing minutes Graham had fumbled on his own 13 and Detroit recovered to strike for a quick touchdown and 7-0 lead. Doak Walker slicing through from the three and converting.

Layne returned the compliment, fumbling after a great kick by Horace Gillom to the Detroit 6. Gillom had previously booted one 65 yards to the Lion two, where to took a penalty to get the home team out of danger. From the six, Cleveland failed to go over, a pass squirting out of Lavelli's grasp in the end zone, and the Browns had to settle for a three pointer, from the 13, making the score 7-3.

This was the score at halftime as defense predominated. The Browns tied it up 10-10 shortly after the resumption of play when Gorgal intercepted brilliantly on the Cleveland 48 and the Brown line ripped holes for an advance all the way on the ground. A key play was a Graham run and lateral to Carpenter for a 25-yard gain to the 8. From here Jagade careened over. The former Indiana full-back, a slight looking figure next to the huge Detroit linesmen, was hard to handle all day.

Cleveland's hard hitting defense, led by former Michigan end Len Ford, set up the tie-breaking score when Layne was hit and fumbled on the Brown 42. Jagade and Jones led a ripping ground attack to the 9, where the Lions stiffened, and Groza made it 13-10 from the 15 yard line as the final quarter opened.

Walker missed a 34-yard field goal attempt for Detroit after Layne had pitched the Lions deep into Brown territory, and then Jagade spearheaded another Brown advance to the Detroit 36. Here, when the Lions held, Groza delivered his arcing 43 yarder and things seemed to be all Cleveland's way.

But the champions had one more shot in their locker and Detroit is still on the top of the pro football heap.

SCHEDULE OF COURT TOURNEY

Here is the schedule of games for the remainder of the Holiday Basketball Tourney at the Garden.

The four teams which lost on Saturday and are out of contention clash in an afternoon double-header. At 2 p.m. NYU plays Manhattan, and then St. Johns meets St. Louis. The semi-finals between the four remaining candidates for the top spot takes place in an evening twin bill. At 7:45 Duquesne meets Brigham Young, followed by a clash between La Salle and Niagara.

The two finalists cap a triple header Wednesday night. Losers of tonight's semi-final games will clash for third place, and winners of this afternoon's games will meet for consolation fourth place.

Patronize
DAILY WORKER
ADVERTISERS

FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)
children on his recent trip through China. After hearing him, we fully understand how much The Worker has been doing to win world peace. We are two 12-year old girls. During our life, our parents and The Worker have helped us answer many questions that have arisen in school and in our neighborhood. We feel that by helping The Worker fund drive we will be helping to win world peace.

The letter is signed by Josephine and Bille Green, daughter and niece of Gilbert Green, heroic workingclass leader who is a political refugee from persecution. Josie has contributed to the drive before.

Another Chicagoan sends \$5 and hopes that 1954 will "register some real progress toward making peace on earth mean just hta." A Brooklynite sends \$9. There is \$3 from a New Yorker who thanks us for printing the names and addresses of all political prisoners so she can send greetings to them. She wants the money credited to Virginia Gardner's series on the Rosenbergs. A Manhattanite sends \$1, to be credited to Joe North's articles on cancer, and urges more on health, including such subjects as conditioned reflexes.

Remember, there is still \$2,300 to go—before New Year's. From a young Bronx girl comes \$3, contributed instead of getting that gift for her father; a Lincoln Square worker sends \$10; another Manhattanite \$5; a Florida worker \$2 sent to George Morris.

There were several other \$20, tens, fives and ones collected by New Yorkers on coupon books.

McCarthy

(Continued from Page 1)
as evidence in "sedition" or "national security cases."

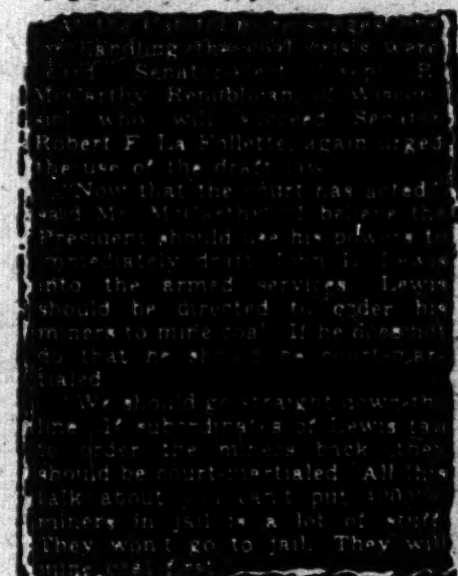
McCarthy was unable to show the slightest evidence of any espionage at Fort Monmouth, after his prolonged hysterical claims that he had uncovered such espionage. He is clearly seeking some indictments against Monmouth witnesses to make the public forget that his spy claims turned out to be a complete forgery.

Hyman used the protections of the Fifth Amendment to guard himself against any rigged "contempt" or perjury indictments on the part of the McCarthy witch-hunt.

Senator McCarthy was branded as the "number one enemy of free trade unionism in America," in a statement yesterday by the Trade

The New York Times

DECEMBER 6, 1946



Union Veterans Committee, which is sponsoring a trial of McCarthy Jan. 6, at the St. Nicholas Arena. The Veterans Committee said that proof would be presented at the trial to show that McCarthy's labor record in the U.S. Senate "is the worst ever compiled by any Senator, Republican or Democrat."

In 1946, at his first press conference, McCarthy urged that the threat of jail be used against coal miners in order to break their strike and force them back to work. He also demanded that Mine Workers president John L. Lewis be court-martialed if he refused to order the miners to mine coal.

McCarthy voted for the Taft-Hartley law. He has consistently voted against housing measures to help working people in the lower income brackets. He has voted

to cripple social security. He voted for an amendment to weaken workers' jobless rights. In 1952, his labor voting record was 100 percent wrong by CIO standards.

The CIO United Rubber Workers have denounced Sen. McCarthy as "symbol of a galloping fascism," and the president of the CIO Textile Workers, Emil Rieve, has labeled McCarthy and McCarthyism "creeping fascism."

"Whether galloping or creeping, one thing is certain," the Trade Union Veterans Committee stated, "McCarthy and McCarthyism symbolize fascism to the American working people and unless Americans stand up for their rights now they can expect to see their free trade unions crushed."

The "trial of McCarthy" will be held Jan. 6, and not Jan. 16, as had been incorrectly stated in the Daily Worker last Friday because of a typographical error.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
REFRIGERATOR, 6 cubic feet gas. All perfect condition, guaranteed, with pipe connections. \$50. GR 9-4574, evenings.

IDEAL XMAS GIFT! AIR CONDITIONER! Crazy, are we? So is the price for this 1-ton unit, with thermostat, rated best. Reg. \$399.95. Spec. \$299.95. Limited time only. Installation when desired. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hour free parking.

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MOVING AND STORAGE
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MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano, movers, Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell, JM 6-8000, Day-Night.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

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CALL HYACINTH 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, reined, springs reined in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS
MANDOLIN—Class for beginners, Mon., Dec. 22, 7:30 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues 50c weekly. Come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 104 E. 14th St. near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

Shopper's Guide

Moving and Storage
MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
12 E. 7th St.
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 13 and 14 Sts. — GR 7-2444
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

The BUSINESS and EDITORIAL office of the DAILY WORKER will be closed Friday and Saturday, Jan. 1st & 2nd. Best wishes for a joyous holiday season to all our readers.

Our Anniversary Issue Jan. 24

Make Our Special Anniversary Edition on January 24 the largest in the history of the paper. Get your organization and friends to join you in Greeting the paper on its Birthday.

DEADLINE IS JAN. 18 FOR GREETINGS
RATES START AT \$8 FOR ONE INCH

At the same time, give the Worker an Anniversary gift of at least one new reader by January 24. A subscription is the perfect Xmas and New Year's gift for your shopmates and friends. . . .

DAILY AND SUNDAY WORKER

Your Papers With The Future

Chodorov's New Play Lampoons Freudian Psycho-Analysis

By HARRY RAYMOND

The audience began laughing around the middle of the first act. And the merriment, first expressed by some scattered polite titters, snickers and cackles, broke loose during the second and third acts into a crescendo of unrestrained guffaws and even roars.

What brought forth this show of mirth was a performance of Edward Chodorov's "Oh, Men! Oh, Women!" a comedy at the Arthur Miller Theatre lampooning Freudian psychoanalysis and starring Franchot Tone as the psychiatrist whose hocus pocus catches up with him.

"Dr." Tone is shown in his fancy office all rigged out with an expensive couch to which he motions his whacky patients who come to confess their secrets and not-too-secret problems and desires. Everything is strictly professional, and the old doc, who is planning a honeymoon to Paris with his fiancée, Betsy Von Furstenberg, is enjoying himself immensely listening to the love problems of his victims. He is good at giving advice and has a box of kleenex handy for patients prone to weep.

Everything is going fine—that is, until a patient, played by the comedian Larry Blyden, begins to pour out a long story of a not very happy love affair he had with a young lady. Doc becomes extremely nosy about the affair. He prods the unhappy man on the couch for more details. The unhappy man comes through with flying colors. He not only gives the details. He names the lady. Here the fun begins. For the lady in the case is none other than old doc's fiancée.

The rest of the play has to do with the business of dethroning the doc and his great god Freud. A woman patient, played by Anne Jackson, adds to the hilarity of the developments. Gig Young, who plays the actor husband of the woman patient, although beset by a number of upper middle class frustrations, has some important things to say about the fraud of Freudian psychoanalysis.

There is no great depth to Mr. Chodorov's criticism of Freudian buncombe. He deals chiefly with its surface manifestations. But he handles his theme skillfully, amusingly and satirically.

Where he gets off the track is in a speech delivered by Mr. Young poking fun at Ibsen's "Doll's House." It is true Ibsen offered no final solution of the struggle for emancipation of women. But Ibsen, attacking within his bourgeois limitations Victorian customs and morals, contributed greatly to that struggle and gave new vigor to the theatre of his time. The evil laws and customs against which Ibsen fought are still with us oppressing women today in our own land. Mr. Chodorov has inserted a few lines to tone down the anti-Ibsen harangue. But they do overcome the damage done.

Audience reaction indicates this play is in for a fairly long run. It is what they call on Broadway a "low budget play" with only eight actors on the payroll. This is good for Broadway producers. But actually these small-cast productions are beginning to narrow the canvas of the American legitimate theatre. In real life the canvas is much larger with a greater number of varied characters.

Mr. Chodorov directs his own production. There are three appropriate sets by William and Jean Eckart.

NIGHT PIECE

Three men came talking up the road
And still 'tomorrow' was the word.

The night was clear with the lamps' glitter,
The first man spoke and his voice was bitter:

'Tomorrow like another day
I draw the dole and rust away.'

The second one said scared and low,
'Tomorrow I may have to go.'

And the two spoke never another word
But drew together and looked at the third.

And the third man said, 'If tomorrow exists,
It's a day of streets like rivers of fists,

'It's the end of crawling, the end of doles,
And men are treated as human souls.'

I stood in the doorway and heard these things
As the three came past with the step of kings.

—JOHN MANIFOLD (Leading Australian Poet)

CIO UNION SPONSORS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Music and Steel: United Steelworkers of America CIO is sponsoring two performances of the Pittsburgh Symphonic Orchestra in Canton, Ohio, on Jan. 5. One of the two concerts will be for children. The evening performance will feature "music for the men who man the mills," according to John S. Johns, union district director. Proceeds go to the Canton Symphony Orchestra.

With Apologies to Mike Quin: A McCarthyite once, heard that Communists advocate bread. He took the position of firm opposition and fasted until he was dead.

The U. S. Atomic Commission will soon offer theatres and TV stations a half-hour film showing the force of the hydrogen bomb.

A charge that the State Department and Armed Services are giving movie contracts to non-union producers was made the other day by Herb Aller, business agent of the Cameramen's Local 659, International Allied Theatre Stage Employees. Aller said "using non-union civilians to make films in this country for government use is comparable to using prison labor to escape paying union labor scales." He said further that this practice "drastically" affects Hollywood employment, "already at low ebb."

Memo to CBS-TV: A Soviet play "Distant Point" by Afinogev is being broadcast by BBC in London on Jan. 18. . . . Laurence Olivier's "Hamlet" being reissued by Universal in January. . . . It's the third time 'round for this British movie. . . . Maurice Schwartz appearing in an English version of Sholom Aleichem's "Let's Change Places" at the President Theatre starting Jan. 14. . . . Thirteen more "Gerald-McBoing-Boing" type cartoons will be produced in 1954 by United Productions of America and released through Columbia.

'Myth of Soviet Aggression,' Reissued By Lamont

"The United States cannot work out a sound and successful foreign policy if it relies on a distorted picture of the world we live in and continues to give credence to the myth of Soviet aggression," Dr. Corliss Lamont, teacher at Columbia University and author of "Soviet Civilization," writes in his newly-revised pamphlet "The Myth of Soviet Aggression," the sixth title in the series of Basic Pamphlets on Current Issues.

The continuance of the cold war, the cutting off of East-West trade and the enormous U. S. armaments program are all based on the manufactured myth of Soviet aggression, according to Dr. Lamont. He outlines 20 compelling reasons why he thinks there is no likelihood of Soviet military aggression.

Elevator Snafu Cuts Chorus in 'Trovatore'

Twenty-two Metropolitan Opera Co. singers were stranded Saturday night in a stalled elevator and were unable to appear for the famous last act "Miserere" scene of Verdi's "Il Trovatore."

Nineteen tenors, two baritones and a bass, part of a 40-voice male chorus, were stranded. They were supposed to join in the aria at the start of Act IV.

The curtain went up, and what was supposed to have been 78 male and female voices in full chant was about 28 percent shy of its strength.

The hapless 22, after the third act, had sprinted for an elevator used by the cast to reach the third floor dressing room.

YOU'RE NOT 'LIVING' IF YOUR WEEKLY PAY CHECK RUNS LESS THAN \$83.65

CHICAGO.—The annual cost of the budget of a four-person family in Chicago is \$4,350 a year.

That is the estimate of the Illinois State Department of Labor, based on food, rent and other living costs in this area. It amounts to \$83.65 weekly.

The department also discloses that the gross average weekly earnings of production workers in this state is \$76.21.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

But Duquesne Is Looking Good

PITTSBURGH FANS can be pardoned if they are slightly baffled today. Here they thought Branch Rickey was embarked on a rebuilding program for their woeful last place Pirates. And then Branch goes trading away to Milwaukee the one solid and certain young star on the team, the pillar around which things were to be reconstructed, for a trio of declining veterans—and of course, for some of those green bills that enthusiastic Wisconsinites pushed through the wickets this season in setting a new attendance record.

The trade sent Danny O'Connell, aggressive and talented 24-year old infielder, to Milwaukee in return for Sid Gordon, Max Surkont, Sam Jethroe and three minor league pitchers none of whom performed in higher than Class A last year. It is six for one and a good guess is that at least \$50,000 went along to Pittsburgh with the six.

O'Connell was the lone bright spot in a dismal Pittsburgh season. Coming out of the Army, the youngster from Paterson, N. J. kept his head up in the midst of a demoralizing season which found his team finishing 55 games off the pace and 15 full games behind the 7th place Cubs. Fielding brilliantly and performing with spirit, he hit a fine .294 with ample promise of even better things to come. He will move right into the second base position at Milwaukee, where the slight Jack Dittmer, with a batting average of .266, was the weak link though by no means a total drawback.

The Braves gave up nothing vital to them. The 35 year old Gordon is near the end of the road, though he still managed a .274 batting average and knocked home a respectable 75 runs, with 19 homers. He figured to be a spot player next year, with the fast coming Jim Pendleton taking over the regular left field spot. Not that Sid's professional bat will not help the Pirates for a year, but this is certainly not the same thing as building for the future.

Surkont, another veteran campaigner, faded fast after an inspired start with the Braves and was expendable at pitcher-rich Milwaukee. Jethroe, another veteran, went down to Toledo last year and no longer figures as a big league regular.

The \$50,000 ain't what it used to be either.

Baseball is a harsh business when players move along into their mid-thirties. I remember speaking to Surkont and Gordon at the Polo Grounds early last year the first time the Braves came east. How thrilled they were by the shift from the moribund National League franchise in Boston to the zest and warmth of Milwaukee. They liked the city fine. Surkont chuckled that there were plenty of fellow Polish-Americans there, and he had 50 dinner engagements already. He was contemplating moving his family and setting up a home in Milwaukee, but held off, probably with a bit of well-founded caution about the future.

For Max and Sid it's three different cities in three years. They may "find a home" in Pittsburgh in '54 and here's wishing them the best, but you can be sure the shift from a live 2nd place club to a dead eight place entry was not what they wanted for Christmas.

There can be no denying that Milwaukee looms more of a threat to Brooklyn with a star of O'Connell's developing stature added to the cast. And they still can easily afford to give away a first line pitcher for the one more outfielder they would like.

No—we are not predicting a Milwaukee pennant in 1954.

Pittsburgh Youth Movement Gets Lost

PITTSBURGH, HOWEVER, is certainly doing a lot better than New York in college basketball, specifically in the Holiday Tournament now going on at the Garden. Our three entries, NYU, St. Johns and Manhattan, were all knocked out of contention in the first round Saturday, while unbeaten Duquesne, from a steel-town suburb of Pittsburgh, left 'em cheering by the manner of their 75-49 victory over NYU.

Of course, if our NYU had a different policy toward the many fine Negro players coming out of our town's high schools, things might have been at least a little different Saturday night. NYU, operating in this city mind you, has managed not to have a Negro player since 1941, when Jim Coward, a transfer from Brooklyn, encountered a very inhospitable reception.

So—things being different, it is conceivable that a player like Sihogo Greene of Boys High in Brooklyn might have gone to NYU instead of to Pittsburgh. All this remarkable 6-3 soph did was lead the scoring with 23 points, lead the rebounding with 18, and disorient the NYU attack with the finest defensive playing of the night.

Green subtracted from the Duquesne team and added to the NYU team alongside of Boris Nachamkin, the fine New York center, would have made it quite a game. As it is, he was ADDED to the superb Dick Ricketts and Jim Tucker and company of Duquesne, and what a team he helps make.

The undefeated Dukes collide tonight (Monday) with the only other unbeaten team in the tourney, potent Brigham Young, which got rid of its train legs and routed Manhattan 75-58 after trailing at the half by six points. This should be well worth seeing.

The second game will present the other two survivors of the first round, La Salle of Philly against Niagara of Buffalo. La Salle rallied from an early 11-1 deficit with the remarkable Tom Cola heating up and breaking the game open. Nine of the 25 points scored by this lissome 6-6 all American came in quick succession in the 3rd quarter to break St. Louis' back. Niagara eased by unlucky St. Johns 70-69 with little Larry Costello sparkling with 22.

"Little men" are doing right well in this show, thank you. Brigham Young's dazzling spark Madsen, Costello, O'Hara of La Salle are outstanding. Which is not to say there are any flies on such tall athletes—and athletes is the word—as Cola and Ricketts. The latter, by the way, may be headed for a big league baseball career. The graceful lad from Pottstown, Pa., turned down a Cleveland bonus offer in order to get in a college education first. He is a pitcher and first baseman.

After a drab Garden season, college wise, it must be said this tourney is presenting a really interesting exhibition of the heightened modern skills in the game devised by Mr. Naismith.

At ease, old timers, it IS better basketball.

Looks like Duquesne vs. La Salle in the final Wednesday, on the basis of Saturday's form. But Brigham Young and Niagara undoubtedly have other ideas.

Say those New York teams got knocked off fast. As a tournament official might put it, one of the cities are missing.

Illinois Puts \$3 Limit on Medicine for Aged

PEORIA, Ill.—A shocking disclosure has been made here that Illinois old age pension recipients are living in pain and misery because the state sets a \$3 limit on the price medicine they may buy.

Aged people, whose meager pension puts them near the edge of starvation, have forced this issue into the open. A Peoria state Senator, Clyde C. Trager, declared that he would immediately take

this matter up with state welfare officials.

Under welfare department regulations, druggists are not permitted to accept payment above a set sum. The limit allowable is \$3 a pint for liquid drugs and \$3 per hundred for medicines which come in tablets or capsules.

In the treatment for relief of pain, for example, druggists may not fill prescriptions calling for aspirin with codeine. The cost of

these tablets is 56 cents above the prescribed limit.

It was learned that many druggists here have refused to serve old age pensioners. They say that because of state regulations, such service becomes "a disservice to the patient."

Druggists disclosed that often they are compelled to substitute a cheaper drug, other than the one prescribed, in order to stay within the \$3 limit.

Anti-McCarthyism Slates Urged on Parties in Illinois

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Independent Voters of Illinois last week sent a request into the slatemaking sessions of the Republican and Democratic Parties for "candidates who will oppose the growing tendency to substitute shadowy accusation for honest evidence."

Marshall Hoileb, IVI chairman, said he had asked to meet with Cook County party chiefs Edward Moore of the Republicans and Richard Daly of the Democrats.

The political action organization is seeking to persuade both parties to enter the candidates in the April 13 primary contest who would be acceptable to independent voters.

"We ask that they realize that the mass of independent voters strongly desire to see the national climate rid of fear and suspicion," the IVI declared.

The IVI's plea for the curbing of McCarthyism in the coming elections came as both parties were considering candidates before the Jan. 25 filing deadline in Illinois.

The ward and township branches of the IVI were also busy this week in their communities seeking well qualified candidates for Congress and the Illinois legislature. They will make their recommendations to the ward committeemen, IVI announced.

TEXT of the IVI statement to political leaders is as follows: "We call upon both political parties in Illinois to nominate candidates for the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives who will oppose the growing tendency to substitute shadowy accusation for honest evidence, and who will join with the many national leaders who demand fair play for all men."

"The various chairmen and committeemen of the Democratic and Republican Parties are this month beginning to choose their candidates for the April primaries—whether on a

formal or informal basis—and we ask they realize that the mass of independent voters strongly desire to see the national climate rid of fear and suspicion. Independent voters now swing the balance of power in most elections in this state. They are going to vote for candidates who will focus their full attention on the problems of today.

"We call for the nomination in Illinois of Senate and House candidates who will seek to take constructive action on our pressing problems of housing, social security, labor management relations, race relations and strengthening the free world. We pledge to work with all our might for such candidates regardless of party label."

Beria

(Continued from Page 5)

nozov, Kobulov, Golidize, Meshik and Vlodzimirsky of high treason, of committing terrorist acts and participating in an anti-Soviet traitor group: that is in crimes covered by Articles 58-1 (B) 58-58-11 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

The special judicial commission of the supreme court of the USSR decreed: to sentence Beria, Merkulov, Dekanozov, Kobulov, Gogize, Meshik and Vlodzimirsky to the highest measure of criminal punishment—shooting—with confiscation of their personal property and with the stripping of all their military titles and awards.

The sentence is final and there is no appeal.

On Dec. 23, the sentence of the special judicial commission of the Supreme Court of the USSR as regards Beria, Merkulov, Dekanozov, Kobulov, Gogize, Meshik and Vlodzimirsky, condemned to the highest measure of criminal punishment—shooting—was carried out.

Mark 9th Year Of Viet Minh's Freedom Army



HO CHI MINH

HANOI, Indo-China, Dec. 27.—Ho Chi Minh, chairman of the Viet Minh, of the Viet Nam People's Republic, today issued an Order of the Day commemorating the ninth anniversary of the founding of the Viet Minh liberation army. The Order urged the liberation troops fighting the French imperialists to "destroy the enemy and achieve new feats of arms."

It also urged the troops to "actively aid the peasants to apply the government's agrarian policy, lift the level of politics and improve the technique of fighting."

Ho broadcast this victory "Order of the Day" after two divisions of Viet Minh knifed along the 16th parallel and cut Indo-China in two in a lightning drive, according to French reports.

The two victorious divisions, totaling some 20,000 men, under command of Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, were reported to be grouping in the Thakhek area of Laos.

700,000 Learn to Read in North China

PEKING, Dec. 27 (ALN).—Over 700,000 workers and peasants in North China learned how to read this year, according to the New China News Agency.

By mastering some 2,000 characters, they are now able to read books and magazines written in simple language as well as write short compositions.

At the Chihsin cement factory in Tangshan, NCNA said, many workers went on to join technical classes after learning to read.

Soviet Skaters Beat Norwegians

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.—Soviet winter athletes are active in international competition on many fronts. Saturday Soviet speed skaters took eight of the first nine events here from Norway. Yuri Sergeyev, world 500 meter champion, won in 54.4 seconds. The Soviet team will be favored to win the world title in Japan in February.

A full team of 45 skiers will participate in the world ski championships at Falun, Sweden, in February, it was announced.

Longshore

(Continued from Page 4)

that claims 10 million members. This comes after a policy on the waterfront situation that has not proved popular among the AFL's own organizations. In fact, the AFL has not been able to get much cooperation from its own affiliates in its war on the ILA. The entire idea of expelling 60,000 workers because some of their leaders were unwanted, did not sit well with most AFL organizations. Most AFL and CIO organizations will now most likely take the view that the AFL should bow to the vote cast, get out of the field and let the longshoremen rebuild and reunite their very much weakened union.

As for the old ILA, its leaders certainly cannot interpret the vote as an expression of confidence in them. They know, of course, that the ILA's position is far from secure. The vote demonstrated that if the ILA doesn't strengthen its base among the workers with a clean-out of at least some of its gangster elements and a reorganization of its entire machinery on a democratic basis, with free elections and encouragement to the rank and file to be active in the organization, then the AFL will win the next contests. One of the strongest weapons in the hands of the AFL is its ability to point to Tony Anastasia, Harold Bowers and others of their kind who are still prominent in ILA affairs although Joe Ryan has been kicked out.

The ILA's new president has still to give a demonstration that the ILA is not following the footsteps of Joe Ryan in the disgraceful policy of squeezing out Negro longshoremen from the piers.

THE NEW SITUATION on the waterfront offers an opportunity to bring a real change within the ILA. The circumstances are such that the gangster element will not be able to wield their former power and those in the organization's top office will be forced to make some concessions toward democratic reform in the organization. In fact they will have to take such steps quickly if they expect to hold and consolidate the precarious position they have won.

Presumably John L. Lewis will show some interest in the organization, and he is astute enough to know that the ILA cannot strengthen its base unless it convinces the longshoremen that the union is truly going to change for the better. The first test will unquestionably be the struggle for the new contract

that may reach a climax next Saturday which has been set as the new strike deadline. The contract struggle will pretty much decide for the longshoremen whether there is a truly a "New Deal" for the east coast waterfront.

It need hardly be underscored that the situation places before the progressive-minded rank and file workers on the waterfront a particularly serious responsibility. Their independent role as an active organizer at the piers and in the locals for the program of democracy, unity and clean unionism for which they have long been pressing, is more valid and more essential than ever.

Strikers at Gold Mine in Canada Vote on Pact

TORONTO, Dec. 27 (ALN).—A settlement of the 11-week gold mine strike in northern Ontario and Quebec was in sight as agreement was reached with one of the strike-bound companies, Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., at Timmins, Ont.

The peace formula, worked out by Labor Minister Daley was subject to ratification by the 1,500 Hollinger workers, members of the United Steel Workers (CCL).

It was believed the Hollinger settlement would open the way for an agreement at all the struck gold mines, affecting 7,000 members of the steel union. The Daley formula called for a 5 cent an hour wage increase, and an 18-month contract.

Steelworkers legislative director Eamon Park described the settlement as a "hard pill to swallow," but joined other union officials in agreeing to submit it to a membership vote.

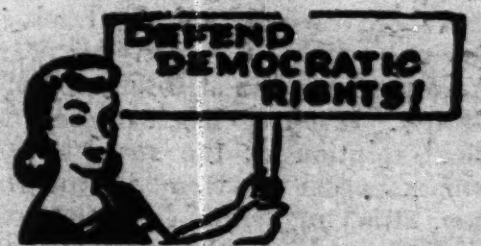
AFL Pipefitters In Chicago Ask 30-Hour Week

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Chicago's 9,000 AFL pipefitters began negotiating last week for a 30-hour week to combat the threat of unemployment.

Several buildings trades unions here have already gone on record for a shortened workweek with full pay. However, the Pipefitters Local 597 is the first to make this a serious contract demand.

Martin Ward, business manager of the local said that the demand was being made "in anticipation of unemployment as a result of the changes taking place in our whole economy."

The contract between the union and the contractors association expires on Dec. 31. The average current pay of pipefitters here is \$3.06 an hour.



What's On?

Coming RING IN THE NEW YEAR at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn. Join your friends at our New Year's Eve Dance and Entertainment. Featuring Ray and Mark Dasher and Orch. \$1.25 in advance, \$1.50 at door.

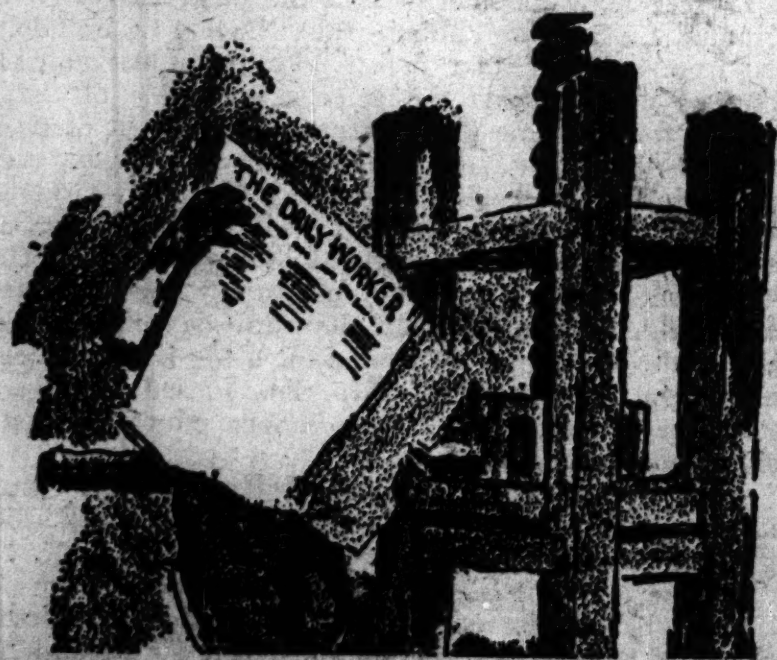
Club Life Issue of Party Voice

All county, regional and section organizations of the Party are urged to distribute the current issue, No. 9—A SPECIAL ISSUE ON THE PROBLEMS AND EXPERIENCES OF PARTY CLUBS—as rapidly as possible to all Clubs.

The January issue of PARTY VOICE, which will be out in two weeks, will be a special issue devoted to the Puerto Rican question.

Party Voice, 268 Seventh Ave., N.Y. 1

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Daily Worker

30th Anniversary

30 Great Years...

30 Fighting Years...

FRIDAY EVENING

JANUARY 22, 1954

8:15 P.M.

Chateau Gardens

105 E. Houston St., N.Y.C.

Admission \$1.00 (tax included)

Tickets on sale at: Workers Bookshop, 49 East 13th St., N.Y.C., Jefferson School Bookshop, 575 Ave. of Americas, N.Y.C. and at Daily Worker office, 35 West 12th St.